ON THE WAR PATH.

Price Camp on Fortification Creek Unmolested.

DODGE'S COLORED COMPANY SAFE

Fate of Agent Meeker and Family Doubtless Sealed.

STILL NO NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Ranchmen and Miners Leaving North Park.

INDICATIONS OF A GENERAL UPRISING

Interesting Facts About the Utes and Their Chiefs.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 5, 1879. William Baier, a stockman, has just arrived from Snake River, and reports Frank Hinman, a settler on Bear River, arrived at Dixon before he left. Hinman had been to the Supply Camp of Lieutenant Price, on Fortifica-tion Creek, and found them all alive and in good spirits. They had not been attacked, nor had they seen any Indians. They had been joined by the supply train of Captain Dodge's colored company, composed of wagons and six men. This information is reliable, and causes great rejoicing in army circles here. GENERAL MERRITT'S MARCH.

The rear of Merritt's command crossed Snake River on Friday noon, and would reach Price's camp that night. General Merritt is pushing his men to the utmost, and to such an extent that he is losing considerable stock, yet he is determined to reach the surrounded mand of Payne at the earliest possible moment, and unless he has had an engagement with the Indians or his stock became too fatigued to travel he will have relieved them before this time. General Merritt's march is the theme of conversation here to-night. FROM THE AGENCY.

The latest advices from the agency at White River are to the effect that there are twenty-one white people south of Thornburgh's battlefield, exclusive of Agent Meeker and family Lowry, who was at the agency on the 27th and who was killed in the fight of the 29th, was informed by the Indians who escorted him off the reservation that they intended to kill Meeker and all the whites on the reservation on the 28th, and that they did kill them on that day is considered certain. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of a courier from General Merritt to learn the fate of Captain Payne and his gallant com-

ROVING INDIANS. The colored soldiers who came to Price's ommand with the supply train report seeing a pody of Indians, numbering about sixty, of Indians, numbering ding toward Steamboat Springs, a Colorado. They their war ponies with them, and were evidently bent on mischief. They were distance off, but were supposed to be Utes. The country seems to be full of small bands of strange Indians, which are seen by stock men on Bear River and vicinity.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS. are here to-night awaiting orders. Transportation has been procured by Captain Gillis, depot quartermaster for all troops now here. Seven npanies of cavalry and two of infantry are ordered here and will arrive to-morrow. General Crook will be here to-night. He will as sume command and direct movements in person. FORCE OF THE UTES-OTHER INDIANS UNEASY. It is asserted by those who have lived near

the Ute reservation that the Indians are determined to resist any military force sent against them, and they are in a condition to give Merritt battle. From reliable sources it is learne that the Bannocks, Snakes, Arapahoes and Shoshoue Indians are becoming uneasy and leaving their reservations in small portions. Should General Merritt succeed in punishing the Utes they would undoubtedly break into small bands and flee to the mountains. They are essentially a mountain tribe, and their country being mountainous and covered with low cethey could hold out against superior numbers for a long time, and as they have been preparing for a fight for over a year it is thought they have plenty of ammunition. They have over ten thousand ponies and two thousand head of cattle.

A TRADER MURDERED. The mail has just arrived from Dixon, a small ettlement on Snake River, eighty-five miles south of Rawlins. Taylor, a trader on Milk River, near the battlefield of Thornburg, in his efforts to escape from the Indians passed to the rear of the troops, and between them and the agency. He found lying in the road south of the command the body of George Gordon, freighter of the material composing the Indian annuities, and one of his men, whose name is unknown. The bodies were near what remained of a threshing machine which Gordon was conveying to the White River Agency for the Indians. The threshing machine had been burned and the

bodies robbed of clothing.
On the 2d inst. Taylor heard heavy firing in the direction of the little body of peace policy martyrs. This would show that at that time there were enough left of them to make resistance. Taylor did not venture near them, so no idea can be formed as to their number alive or

their condition. The news is certainly better in support of the

probability of the safety of some portion of the Thornburgh command than any that we have Volunteers have been sent from Georgetown

Col., by Governor Pitkin. Arrangements are being made for conveying the mails to and from the headquarters of Gen eral Merritt. Six companies of cavalry are en-

camped near town awaiting transportation

before they can proceed to the front. GRASS BURNED BY INDIANS. Mr. Briggs, an extensive cattle raiser, who just arrived from Idaho with a large herd, reports that he was obliged to leave the trail after getting into Wyoming Territory on account of the grass for some distance on both sides of the trail being burned by Indians, and that he was obliged to move his cattle twice on one night

recently, the Indians setting fire to grass in

the Utes made a treaty with the Arapahoe tribe at Camp Brown, and it is supposed it is these Indians that are burning the country

GENERAL CROOK EN ROUTE FOR THE FRONT-NO NEWS FROM THE FRONT-AN ENERGETIC CAMPAIGN DETERMINED ON, BUT A LONG CHASE ANTICIPATED-ADVANTAGES THE HOS-TILES HAVE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

UNION PACIFIC RAILEOAD TRAIN, LARAMIE, Wy. T., Oct. 5-5 o'clock P. M. eral Crook, who left Omaha yesterday on this und for Rawlins, has not up to this hour received any further news whatever from the scene of Thornburgh's combat, Payne's corral, scene of Thornburgh's combat, Payne's corral,
Mesker's agency or Merritt's advance. Nearly
one thousand troops have now been summoned from various posts to the Ute
country and probably 600 have left Rawlins. ome of these forces were up in the Big Born country and some at Port Snelling. These are hurrying as fast as possible to the rendezvous and starting point (Rawlins), which, from its proximity to Fort Steele, seventeen miles distant, will for a few days also be the arriving point for news.

General Crook is not yet certain whether he will fix his headquarters at Fort Steele or Rawlins. He will be present at both places daily for awhile directing the movements and arranging the supplies of troops. General Merritt's first instructions are to succor Payne's command. His next duty will be to protect the settlers and overwhelm, if possible, the whole Ute tribe, which by its acts of war and murder has violated its treaties with the government, renounced its reservation and deprived itself of every pescoful right.

A LONG CHASE ANTICIPATED It is thought that unless General Merritt is excep-tionally fortunate he will have a long and monot-onous chase before he can punish the offending Indians will stay to fight Merritt. He puts their utmost fighting force at 300, and it is probably not so arge. The Indians, as General Cook says, won't fight unless they are sure to win, or unless they can gain a positive advantage by delaying the dvance of their enemy. They will know exactly how strong a force Merritt is advancing with and whether they have routed Payne or failed to do so. They are pretty certain to be off by this time.

A gentleman who was talking with General Crook on the train to-day used to be familiar with the Ute bands that have so suddenly turned hostile, and says their customary wintering place is far down South, toward Santa Fe. They may turn to that country, the trails toward which lie through unexplored hundreds of square miles of mountains. Familiar as the Utes are with the mountain fastnesses, the pursuit and punishment of them might thus become a matter of weeks or even months. "But as long as even ten hostile Utes are out among the white settlements," says General Crook, "it will be the duty of the troops protect the settlers. Otherwise all progress would be arrested, and every settlement in the neighbor-hood would have to be abandoned."

CITIZENS WARNED TO LOOK TO THEIR OWN PROTECTION-ARMS AND AMMUNITION PUB-NISHED BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] DENVER, Col., Oct. 5, 1879.

A despatch was received to-day by Governor Pit-Ute reservation, calling for assistance and saying that Ouray, the head chief, who is friendly, had the settlers warning that they must look to their own protection, as he could no longer control the Indians. This confirms the report of the uprising of the Southern Utes sent yesterday. A special train was despatched at halfpast one this afternoon on the Denver and Rio Grande road, carrying 150 Springfield rifles and ammunition, and these stores will reach their destination on to-morrow night. The citizens of Ouray

BANCHMEN AND MINERS LEAVING THE NORTH PARE-EVIDENCES OF A GENERAL OUTBREAK-MURDERS BY THE REDSKINS.

> (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD ! CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Oct. 5, 1879.

A cattle man, just arrived from his ranche, near North Park, reports that a stampede of miners has taken place. One man, named Johnson, rode by his ranche yesterday, on his way home to Laramie City, stated that he had seen eighteen Utes on Friday morning. Mounting his horse he struck for home, place he saw two dead bodies of minors, one dressed in buckskin and the other in California drilling. The wagon horses were also lying dead in harness. Believing the Utes to be hot on his trail he passed quickly. He had ridden all day Friday and Friday night, and was almost exhausted. He says he belonged to a party of nine, and the remaining eight had stayed with the team to protect their outfit while he came for reinforcements.

MINERS CONCENTRATING. The miners all through the Park are alarmed, and, panding together for safety, are coming out in a body, with experienced Indian fighters as scouts.

The cattle man who brings this news will take out oow boys in the morning to round up his herds and

A party of four prospectors from Cheyenne remrned a few minutes ago. They informed your correspondent that signs of Indians on the northern rim of the North Park were thick, and they abanloned the effort to go in. All the ranchmen were preparing to move. Several stampeded miners passed them, all belonging to Collins, Col., who said they liscovered three Utes spying about their camp and they started forthwith.

As the mining camp is only 100 miles southwes of Cheyenne, and over a hundred of our citizens are prospecting there, much excitement exists on their secount, and couriers have been sent to warn them. If necessary a company of scouts will be sent to scort them home.

As the North Park is a good hunting ground and

fords opportunity for hiding in its fastnesses the Utes will likely go there in large numbers. General Grook has been notified that he may sent a com-pany of troops into the Park.

ORDER FROM CHIEF OURAY TO CHASE HOSTILI-TIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1879. The following has been received at the Indian Los Pinos, Col., Oct. 2, 1879.

To Commissioner HATT:-the following order to his people by a runner:— To the the Chines, Cartains, Head Men and Utes

To the the Childs, Cartain, in the man ar Wairtz River:—
You are hereby requested and commanded to cease hostilities against the whites, injuring no innocent person nor any others further than to protect your own lives and property from unlawful and unauthorized combinations of horse thieves and desperadoes, as anything further will ultimately end in disaster to all parties.

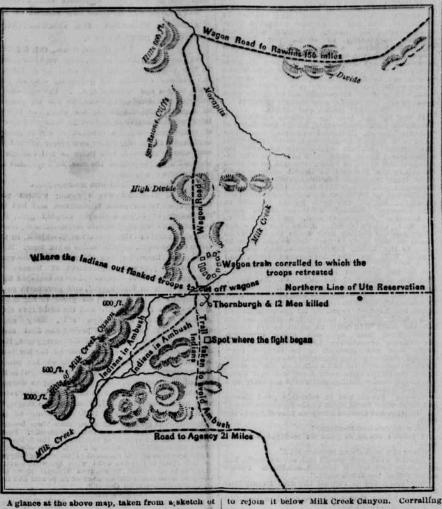
STANLEY, Agent.

DEATH OF AGENT MEEKER AND PAMILY RE-PORTED BY A RUNNER-DANGEROUS POSITION OF PAYNE'S COMMAND-SECRETARY SCHUBZ ON THE OUTBREAK-THE USUAL GRAVE MIR-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD !

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1879. The only information received here to-day in official quarters regarding the Ute outbreak came in a telegram to the Commissioner of Indian Afairs from Mr. Stanley, the Indian agent at the Los Pinos agency of the Utes, informing the Commissioner that a runner arrived on the 2d of October from White River Agency, reporting the massacre of Mr. Meeker and all the employes at that reservation and the engagement with the troops. A careful examination of this report and comparison with the report of Captain Payne confirm the opinion knew them, correctly. Captain Payne said in his despatch to General Crook that he was corralled near water. In the despatch of Agent Stanley the runrecently, the indians setting fire to grass in ner is reported as saying that the troops close proximity to his camp. About a year ago were without water. The explanation given

THE MILK CREEK FIGHT.



the ground made by Lieutenant C. A. H. McCauley on his visit to the White River Agency last year, will convey a crear idea of the combat in which fell Majer Thornburgh and twelve of his men on Monday, the 29th ult, with a loss in wounded of twenty-five, besides two or three hundred horses and mules killed or driven off. The wagon road from Rawlins to the White River Agency crosses the northern line of the Ute reservation about the point where Milk Creek is met. Milk Creek is a narrow, shallow stream, which here flows in a southwesterly direction through a narrow canyon. Through this canyon, after ground, the wagon road passes for three or four miles. Along the stream is a growth of cottonwood trees; but its great advantage as an ambuscade lies in the narrowness of the canyon, which is confined by steep hills rising on either side, those on the west being 500, 600, 800, and, lower down, 1,000 feet high. It will be remembered that on the night before reaching this point Major Thornburgh had been urged by two Ute chiefs, Colorow and Ute Jack, to go forward with but five men. This he refused to do, and the Indians left the camp in an angry mood. caution seems to have been observed. So great were the advantages offered by the close together cliffs of Milk Creek Canyon to a lurking foe that every precaution was taken to see if the Indians were in ambush there without exposing the con mand of 160 men. A reconnoisance proved that the hills on either side were covered by Indian warriors, who, doubtless, had expected the troops would advance to certain slaughter. At this point a trail practicable for horses and

the Fifth cavalry, who is here on leave of absence and left to-night to join his command, is that the about four hundred vards of the brow of the hill where a portion of the Indians had secreted themselves in expectation of the soldiers passing over the regular route. From this en the Indians, Captain Hayes says, would have perfect command of the position into which Cap-tain Payne was forced, and with their Winchester rifles could easily pick off any of the party attempt ing to reach the creek from the intrenched position The only chance the troops have had to get water the Indians felt secure in holding our troops within their intrenched position they would skirmish at night to prevent any one appro the spring or creek. This, he thinks, has been the greatest hardship Captain Payne's command has had to endure. He is familiar with the ocality, and properly estimates the dangers to which the troops have been exposed now nearly a week. In addition to the lack of water they have had no opportunity to bury the dead men or animais, and the bodies exposed as they are to the sun must fill the air with a most siekening stench. The anxiety, therefore, to hear from Captain Payne is in nsified by the news via Los Pinos Agency.

light wagons breaks off from the main road

WHAT MR. SCHURZ SAYS. Secretary Schura, who returned this morning, re ceived the despatch about five o'clock. He says he has nothing new and nothing to say more than has elegraphed from St. Louis. He would have visited the White River Agency at the time the demand was made for troops and hurried to Denver to see Governor Pitkin, but there he met Senators Teller and Hill, and all parties were of the opinion that nothing serious would take place. His previous en gagements were such that he did not think it necessary to change his route, and having the fullest confidence in the integrity of Agent Meeker, he concluded to fulfil appointments made weeks before The report of the massacre of the faithful agent and his employes he most deeply regrets, as he does also the loss of so many brave soldiers. Of course, everything is now in the hands of the military, and the pursuit of the hostile Indians will be pushed till every one is captured or killed.

A GRAVE MISTARE. The opinion is expressed by army officers that it small a command on an errand the very nature of which it must have been known would have excited liver Agency. As aiready published, the command went out under orders from General Crook, who commands the Department of the Pistic, and who is not presumed to know the dangers likely to arise in the department of another commander, for the Uto reservation is in the Department of the Missouri, under General Pope. At the War Department the leading army officers on duty say that ne one so thoroughly understands the Indians of the Ute nation as General Pope, and his repeated warnings in official communications of the danger to be appro-hended from these sensitive Indians are referred to as showing that in an emergency such as demanded the presence of troops at the agency, the number sent should have been large to have deterred the Indians from attacking torce which they would have known, through their scouts, to be far superior in numbers to their own. The chiefs visiting Major Thornburgh's com mand easily discovered the exact number of the cavalry under him, and knew that they could outnumber his force, and hence were not afraid of the onsequences.

General Pope, in his report for 1877, in speaking

the wagons, Major Thornburgh, under the guidance of his men along this trail. The Indians at once saw that their ambush was discovered, but with bold-Accordingly, those in ambush nearest to the trail crossed the hills and appeared suddenly in Thornburgh's front, while the remainder dashed down between him and the wagon train. Thornburgh waited, it seems, for the Utes in his front to open fire, and then replied. He was about to make head against them when he discovered that the Indians had outflanked him and were already in his rear. Wheeling about, he ordered a charge back to the wagons, about three-quarters of a mile off. The Indians poured a murderous fire into the retreating force, and the troops, on coming near the wagon train, met the second body of Indians, who were already raining bullets upon the corral, killing and running off the horses. Through these it was necessary to force a way, and here, within four hundred yards of the wagons, the commander fell. The remnant succeeded in driving off the savages for the and bodies of the animals shot in the brief but desperate struggle. Here they were when the scout, Rankin, left during the night for Rawlins, 165 miles away. The corral was commanded by the Indians on the surrounding heights. Lieutenant Payne believed he could hold out for five days. All the points in the disastrous combat can be followed on the map above. Whether Payne and his men have been able to hold out until the arrival of Merritt, who has probably by this time reached the spot, will be known possibly within a few hours.

curred, but no one can say at what moment very serious troubles may arise. The Indians, accus-tomed to roam at their will all over that country, cannot be kept upon their reservation without a each, which, of course, we are not able, with such a mere spectre of an army as ours, to furnish. It would not be practicable under any circumstances to place troops at or near all the Ute agencies in that region, even were our army doubled in size; neither would it be advisable.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE WHITE RIVER UTES - RENEGADES AS LEADERS -PEROCITY OF THE "BRAVES."

A gentleman who recently arrived in this city from the Rocky Mountains gives the following interesting facts concerning the hostile Utes in the White River country:-

Degraded, treacherous and cruel as are all the indians of the Rocky Mountains, some are worse than others. Some are so had that they are ostra-cized by their tribe and seidom visit the agencies, except to draw their blankets and other allowances from the government. These "renegades" roam the country in bands of from sixty to seventy down, and it is usually these bands which incite all the trouble with the white man. When, however, the tribes go on the warpath these renegades come in and swell the ranks. When I was in the mountains last year the number of ought to know, at about 1,200. I presume the number given in the papers (about 800) includes only the "good Indians," who live at the agency, and that the number of "braves" in the attacking party at Milk Creek is properly accounted for by the accession of

THE RENEGADES.

largest number and the worst characters of the out-

laws. I am quite sure that the statement that he is

in command to Douglass is erroneous, as I was told by Mr. Curtis (the interpreter who accom-panied the chiefs to Washington and other Eastern cities some years since), and by others, that Jack ranks next to Douglass. Indeed, Jack told me so himself. Bennett, against whom a warrant has been issued for arson by Judge Beeh, is also a renegade. He had some fifteen or twenty in his band last year. He is about the most vicious looking, illfavored biped I ever came across. Short and slender. but sinewy, with a steep and a slouch in his gait, a cast in his eye, which increases thootherwise victous expression of his ugly features, and a gruff and quelof voice-altogether, the last individual I should care to meet after night-fail out of ear shot of a policeman, The vermilion with which he always adorns his classic features only adds to their native hideous ness. There are other renegades who belong to the

White River Utes, whose names I have forgotten and whose acquaintance I never had the honor of making. Washington and Piah are renegades, but they hall from the Los Pinos Agency and not White River. The former is quite an old man, and is reenance and his stovepipe bat, the only one I ever saw in the Rocky Mountains. It has long ago seen its best days and would not look respectable even in a St. Patrick's Day procession. It may be remembered that a cattle owner named

McLain mysteriously disappeared from the plains some distance east of Denver in the summer of 1878. His horse and saddle were found, bearing evidence of a struggie; and his taking off was laid at the door of certain bands of Utes who were hunting in the neighborhood at the time. Washington and P'th were arrested and thrown into prison in Denver, but were finally released for lack of evidence to connect them with the crime. I was subsequently told, by some of the Indians themselves, the McLain was murdered by Piah. They started for the mountains, taking the road through Idaho Springs,

Georgiown, Ruppire and the Middle Park, by way of the Borthout Pars. They were accompanied by between thirty and forty bucks and some half doesn women.

This band of desperations created consternation all along the read by their auties and knavery, and along the read by their auties and knavery, and allong the read by their auties and knavery, and along the read by their auties and knavery, and along the read by their auties and knavery, and along the read by their auties and knavery, and along the read by their auties and knavery, and along the read by their auties and knavery, and along the read by their auties and knavery, and the Middle Park upon the the range descension and the Middle Park upon the the range descension and the Middle Park upon the the range descension and the Middle Park upon the the range descension and the Middle Park upon the the range descension and the Middle Park upon the thermal descension and the Park, 'n's as a small and the read the formal the park of the Fraser River, a considerable tributary of the Grand. Right where it emerges from the Spruce Forest, at "the head of the Fark," is a sawmil and the ranch of Mr. Condender of Grand county name, use of the form of the county. He had heard who were coming and corralled his cattle. The Indians were drinking pretty freely and very impulent. They deman led a steer of C—— and threatened to shoot one if he did not give it up. With great pluck he refused, and told them if they shot any of his cattle he would shoot them. Strange to say, they left. Their count and a boy while that mus and boy had powder and lead and a log house for a cover. Five or six miles below they came upon an old man moving in a field which he had fenced and from which he must get his winter's hay, for "inay land" is not over abundant in the Middle Fark, and this was the only piece for miles from his cabin. The whole band rose into the led they are the resulting the same prince of the county belonged to them, and that the white number of the county belonged to them, and that the white number of the park. They angrily refused; declared that the county belonged to them, and that the white number of the county of the county of the county belonged to them, and that the white number of his popping the county of th

Postmaster at Denver, some days longer. But the pursuit was fruitless. The Indians did not belong to the White River branch of the tribe and had not been to that station. I believe a complaint was forwarded to Chief Ouray and a demand made for the surrender of Piah, but that nothing ever came of it. Travelling in company with the "renegate" band, but, as it was insisted by their chiefs, camping by themselves and not participating in any of their sports or piesant deviltres, were two White River Utes, who immediately after the murder of oid Mr. Elliott, left the others and made haste to their agency and reported the facts. The principal chiefs, with Mr. Curtis, the interpreter, had within an hour returned from meeting General Hatch and his co-commissioners in reference to the cession of a small part of their reservations to the government. The failure to pay the annuaties promised for this territory I see is assigned as one of the chief causes of the present outbreak. At the urgent request of "Father" Meeker five of the chiefs—Douglas, Jack, Tsowerick, Yamanah and Tsouchericant—accompanied by Mr. Curtis and a buck (whose name I have forgotten) and his squaw, immediately set off for the Midule Park, bringing peaceful overtures. They had with them the paper which subsequently was forwarded to the Commissioners, and a copy of which appeared in the Herald of Saturday.

Right here I will mention a laughable incident

the Middle Park, brigging peaceful overfures. They had with them the paper which subsequently was forwarded to the Commissioners, and a copy of which appeared in the Hexall of Saturday.

A LAUGHABLE INCIDENT.

Right here I will mention a laughable incident which also tends to illustrate the "courage" of these noble savages. The day before the trouble commenced an old buck and his son had come into the park with a number of ponies to sell. They had stopped at the ranch of Mr. Henry King, one of the County Commissioners, and a special friend of the Branch of the Grand, near the lower end of the Grand, hear the lower end of the Hot Sulphur Springs to try and pacify the settlers and explain to them that there was no fear of a rising of the White River Utes—that the outrage had been perpetrated by "renegades," in no way connected with that agency. During his absence a neighbor came in, and, talking in an excited manner, so alarmed the old buck that he sitped out of the cabin, went to where his ponies were picketed, and mounting one without saddle or bridle—with nothing but the picket rope—field like the wind back to the agency, a hundred and fifty miles away. Jack who told me about it, wound up his recital with "Ugh! he no sit down for month." The buck who accompanied the chiefs was the brother of the frightened "warrior" and came to bring back the ponies, teather headgear, pipe and other property left behind. The son had speedily followed his ancestor, but wasted long enough to saddle his bony.

I happened to be at Mr. King's the evening the party arrived. We were feeding pretty nervous, for all sorts of rumors were in circulation, and we did not know but there might, after all, be a general uprising of the savages. According to different stories, numerous parties had soen skulking the party arrived. We were feeding pretty nervous, for all sorts of rumors were in circulation, and we did not know but there might, after the party arrived. We were feeding pretty nervous, for all sorts of rumors were in circulation, an

a "pretty good Indian," but an Indian nevertheless.

A POW-wow.

After the usual interchange of "how" the ponies were picketed, and the party gathered around the cabin door. I had shot about a dozen wild ducks shortly before, and Mrs. King and her daughter cooked them and prepared a substantial supper for all hands. That over and the pipe passed around the circle for a while, the object of the visif was explained, and word was sent out for a gathering of the settlers at Mr. King's the next morning. Then we retired to rest. I slept in a bea with Curtis, and the Indian rolled themselves in their blankets about the floor of the same apartment. And, by the way, let me mention one of their superstitions, though I was not able to get at an explanation. Two or three bearskins were hauging in the room and they insisted on having them removed before they lay down to sleep. Indeed, Yamanah retused to go into the room until they were taken away.

DOUULANS AND JACK.

over a lotty hill, around which the rapid waters of
the Grand swept on to the Grand Canyon,
some five or six miles away. In the
broad light of the September afternoon while
the old man was sawing wood just outside his cabin
door Plah, with two or three comrasies, crept up
behind and deliberately shot him in the back. Three
times the repeating Winchester sent its leaden missive into the aged body, although the first shot had
killed him instantly. Then, quickly mounting their
ponies, the early only although the first shot had
killed him instantly. Then, quickly mounting their
ponies, the analysis of the real man they
or forty head of horses, and with them fled into the
wilderness around and beyond the canyon. Those
"brave warriors" knew that there were not a dozen
men within fifteen miles, and that before the news
could be spread and a pursuit organized they would
have a start of at least forty-eight hours. Then,
with characteristic nobleness, they wreaked their
vengeance for the ruffian killed by the Sheriff's
posse upon an old, inoffensive and defenceless man.
And here it me notice a peculiacity of the red neuThey are firm believes in the organized they
white man they have no particular animosity against the murderer. They do not
specially seek him out as the object of
rattibuitve justice. Any other white man will
answer just as well, but they are not satisfied until
they have man for man. The penalty is executed
upon the first unfortunate who happens to be in
their path under circumstances which make it safe
to kill him. Had Artemus Ward been an india
and asking for arms and amunition. Sheriff "Dave"
Cook, of Denver, who who was then Major General
of Milita, hastened to He Study of the red
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for him. They were finally told that on no other condition would the consent be given for any of the tribe to come into the park, and that if Colorow came the first white man who met him would shoot him at sight. This ended their opposition, and the agreement was concluded.

At the close of the conference at Mr. King's, the chiefs and Mr. Curtis, in company with several of the settiers, proceeded to Hot Sulphur Springs, where another council was had, and the agreement ratified by whites there assembled. The trail to the springs passed about two miles north of the scene of a fierce battle between these same Utes and the Arapahoes some four or five years previous. I had already visited the spot, which is marked by the bones of some forty or fifty bonies. As we rode past the Indians seemed fired by the recollections of the conflict, and talked loud and earnestly to each other, pointing to the spot. I finered what was interesting them, but pretended ignorance, and was favored with a long recital of the story by Douglass, at whose side I was riding. His command of English, however, was so limited that I could make out but little of it.

A ter matters had been settled at the springs the Indians were fed.—Yamanh not three or four square meals, one right after the other, at different cabins, and returned with Curtis to Mr. King's. The next day they started back to the agency. There was no further trouble in the park last year. In a few days the most of the women and children had returned. Whother or not this disturbance had anything to do with the present outbreak it is not probable that any white man knows or ever will know.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG INDIANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 5, 1879. Between eighty and ninety young Indians arrived here from the West to-night and were taken to Car lisle on a special train. The old military barracks, over one hundred and thirty years old, are to b turned into a school for the instruction of young Indians, and this is the first installment of them. The number will be soon largely increased. The Indians are nearly all from Dakots. A few of the prospective pupils come from Wisconsin and speak the English language reasonably well.

M'CLUTCHY'S "OULD THRICK."

John McClutchy and Peter McCabe entered the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with charges of assault on one side and lareony on the other.

"He bate me widin an inch av me loife," said Me-Clutchy ruefully, and certainly his face looked itcuts and bruises everywhere and a general lopsidedness about all the features.

McCabe rose to explain. "Wid Yer 'Onner's per-

mishun," said he, "I'll show this man t' be the manest thief iver dhrew the breath av loife. He kem into me store all soft and friendly loike. Giv me a cigar,' see he. I handed it out t' him. Phat's that worth? see he. Tin cints, see I, and be the same token a better legalla or Wyanoke Yer Onner niver smoked. Gev me tin cints' worth o' whishkey,' see he. I handed him the bottle, and down he poored a gullup it t' ch ke a dacent man. Thin he turned t'go, 'lionid qp,' see I, 'ye didn't pay.' There's the cigar, says he, and he putned it an the bar. 'There's the centar worth fur ye; that'll pay fur the tin cints worth av whishkey,' see he. 'But ye didn't pay tur the cigar attner, sees I. 'Phy should I do that whin I didn't take it? see he. So wid that I last me head, and I up and gev him the father av a batin'. Not that I moinded the proice av the dhrink, but it was the playin' av sich an ould, sicond hand thrick an me." manest thief iver dhrew the breath av loife. He

Mutual explanations got both their liberty.

A FISHERMAN'S DISCOVERY.

Mr. John Wackeman, residing on Beacon avenue. Jersey City Heights, while fishing yesterday from the bridge across the Hackensack River at the foo of West Newark avenue, had one of his hooks caught below the surface in some object which he was un below the surface in some object which he was unable to land. He finally succeeded in drawing his line and hook to the bridge. Fastened to the hook he discovered a bunch of numan hair and a piece of scalp. The man suspended his fishing and repaired to the office of Coroner Ruemple, to whom he related the above. Some went to the river and engaged in dragging it for a considerable distance, in the expectation of finding a body, but up to last night their efforts were without success.